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St. James's, April 3.

THIS Day being appointed for celebrating the Birth Day of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, there was a very numerous and ſplendid Appearance at Court, of the Nobility and other Perſons of Diſtinction of both Sexes, and at Night there was a Ball.

St. James's, April 5. An humble Addreſs of the Clergy of the Province of South Carolina having been tranſmitted to the moſt Reverend Father in God his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, has by him been preſented to His Majeſty, who was pleaſed to receive it very graciouſly.

Stockholm, March 13. O. S. A Committee conſiſting of Deputies from each Body of the States, was ſent on Friday laſt to the King and Queen of Sweden, to deſire their Majeſties would be pleaſed to permit, that the Crown and Scepter might be delivered into the Treaſury Chamber and kept there, as had been the Cuſtom in former Reigns. Their Majeſties very readily conſented, but at the ſame time told them, that they were very much ſurpriſed to hear Reports had been ſpread that ſome of the Crown Jewels had been conveighed out of the Kingdom, and recommended to their Care the diſcovering from whom ſuch a Report ſhould come. The Regalia have ſince been put into the Hands of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and the States have voted a Reward of 1000 Ducats to whoever ſhall diſcover the Author of that falſe Report.

Madrid, March 29 N. S. Letters which came this Day from Malaga adviſe, that the Preparations which were making there for an Expedition againſt the Moors were countermanded, notwithſtanding a Body of Troops was already arrived on the Coaſts of Andalouſia. The Reſolution now ſaid to be taken is, to tranſport a certain Number of thoſe Troops to Ceuta, to reinforce the Garriſon of that Place, and ſo from Time to Time to maintain that Garriſon in ſufficient Strength for its Defence againſt the Moors.

Vienna, March 24. This Court has received Letters from Conſtantinople dated the 2d Inſtant, N. S which relate, That the Kingdom of Perſia is divided between two Muſſulman Princes, Mirveiz, and Dahoud; who had both owned the Grand Signior for their Sovereign, and claimed his Protection: That Dahoud having applied to the Port for the Inveſtiture of Dagueſtan and its Dependences, had actually received that Inveſtiture: And Deputies nominated by Mirveiz were expected at Conſtantinople, to ask the Inveſtiture of Iſpahan and its Dependences; which the Port was diſpoſed to grant, the Mufti having declared his Opinion, and the Divan having paſſed a Reſolution thereupon, that thoſe two Princes being of the Mahometan Religion, and having acknowledged the Sovereignty of the Grand Signior, and the greateſt Part of the Perſian Provinces they poſſeſs being formerly under the Turks, the Port ſtood obliged by the Mahometan Law to receive them under its Dominion, and thoſe Provinces ought now to be deemed reincorporated with the Ottoman Empire.

Lauſanne, April 4, N. S. On the 31ſt of March, about Two in the Afternoon, 300 Men armed, (being Militia of the Pays de Vaud) entred this Town, led by one Major Davel, who was accompanied by three other Officers: They advanced directly to the Square before the great Church, where the Major cauſed them to draw up in Battalia. The Magiſtrates being informed of the ſudden and unexpected Entry of theſe Men, ſent one of our Bannerets and Major Crouzas to ask the Officers what were their Orders, and to provide Quarters for the Men. They ſpoke firſt to the three inferiour Officers, who anſwered unanimouſly that Major Davel who commanded them had led them thither, but with what Deſign they knew not. Then they addreſſed themſelves to the Major, who told them he would be preſently at the Town-Houſe, and that he would communicate to the Council what he had to ſay. The Council aſſembled forthwith, and he came accompanied by two of his Officers named Clavel and Crouzas. On his Admiſſion to the Council, he told them he had Matters of Importance to propoſe, and deſired a private Conference with ſome of them. Four were nominated, who went with him and his two Officers into another Room, where he told them he had formed a Deſign to excite all the People of the Pays de Vaud to revolt, and ſhake off the Yoke of the Government of Berne, that he did not doubt the Town of Lauſanne, which had many Cauſes of Complaint againſt that Government, would joyn with the Men he had brought, and march together to the Bridge of Gumenac, there to make Head againſt the German Troops which it was to be expected the Regents of Berne would ſend againſt them; that in the mean time the Militia left in the Country might ſeize the Caſtles, Toll-Houſes, and other Places; that he made ſure account they would be aſſiſted by the Cantons of Fribourg and Solothurn, and by the King of Sardinia; and he urged by ſeveral Motives the Magiſtrates of Lauſanne to enter into his Project. The Deputies ſeemed at firſt ſurprized at his Propoſal, but afterwards deſired him to communicate it to the Body of the Council, giving him Hopes they would approve it and joyn with him. He conſented, went back with them to the Council, laid before them his Deſign, and read to them a Manifeſto which he had drawn up to be publiſhed, declaring the Reaſons of a general Revolt: The Council made a ſhew of liking his Propoſal, but deſired him to allow them to debate the Matter with all Freedom by themſelves. He withdrew into the other Room, with his two Officers and two Members of the Council. The Council conſidering the Number of armed Men he had at his Command in the Town, agreed to call him in and tell him they approved his Project; but that the Execution of it requiring all poſſible Secreſy and Prudence, they had nominated four Perſons to concert all things with him that very Day, and had given them full Power to do whatever

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